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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY

China

SUBJECT

Lack of Organized Resistance to Communist Regime/Security Measures in Hsu Chow

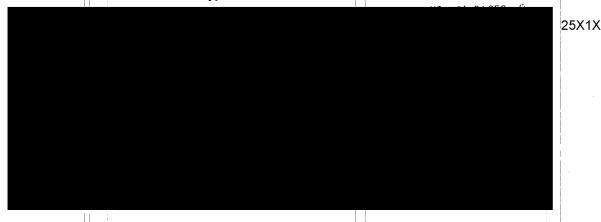
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- 1. As far as resistance to the present Communist regime is concerned there were some cases in North China after the Communists took over when the peasants became desperate and flarelup. These resistance movements, if they could be called such, were, nowever, only local. They were not organized and didn't spread. There may be some more strongly-entrenched resistance movements in the mountain areas in Western China such as Sinkiang Province, where control by the Central Government cannot be maintained very well. I saw nothing of this sort, however, in South Shantung, where control 25X1X was very rigid and where there was a well organized informer system, with everyone reporting on everyone else. It was difficult even to speak acout resistance. As for as the Christian church is doncerned, I believe it is still maintaining the almost only breathing spage for spiritual liberty and obviously as long as the convictions of the Christian faith can be talked about and believed by a group of people, such people are still thinking about Liberty.
- I have discussed the attitudes of Chinese Christians toward the Communist $m{V}$. As far no the attitude of these people toward the 25X1A US was concerned, it varied widely, but will generally favorable. Some people, for cample, who had been trained in the US had to make their peace with the Communist muchorities. Some, therefore, made auch statements as that they and tried for years without success to rebuild China using OS methods and that how the Chinese Communists were doing it successfully with Communist methods. Some Chinese who had had trouble with Christian messionaries who had thied to row whings too ruch wire anti-US. Others had been successfully and Indenced by the propaganda operad by the Communists which played up the under bindent and sometimes even overbearing attitude of some Americans in China. This attitude of course gave credence to Communist charges of imperialism

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against the US. Communist control within the church, however was restricted to the outward formal aspects of it. In the church in Hsu Chow, for example, they used to have evening meetings five or six nights a week in the church itself. These were not services as such but might be such things as bible reading lessons or hymn singing. Shortly before my departure from Hsu Chow in June 1951, they were required to devote one or two of these evening classes per week to political instruction. I believe, however, that in the informal spiritual relationships the church has been able to maintain its position of independence. We have heard that in spite of Communist efforts to undermine the church, many Christian churches in China were filled at Christmas in 1953.

- 3. There were no security measures imposed in Hsu Chow specifically against possible US air attack. It should be remembered, newever, that I left in June 1951 before the big Chinese EW propaganda drive. The only thing I can recall which could be considered to be a defense against air attack is some special construction which was underway off and on during 1949 and 1950, about five to 15 miles south of the city. Laborers working on this construction reported the excavation of very large caves presumably constructed as a defense against air attacks. Whether these caves were for the storage of munitions or food or merely air raid shelte 3 for the people, I do not know. Although I never observed this construction myself, I heard a number of stories from different people reporting it and we could hear the blasting for the excavations from the city.
- 4. As far as other security measures imposed under Communist regime are concerned, anyone who traveled on a train had, of course, to obtain a travel permit. These were not issued during times of troop movement and were in any case limited to the number of people who could actually be accommodated on the trains. There was as far as I know no curfew. All firearms had to be registered. We were required to have a resident's permit. It had first to be obtained when the Communists arrived in 1948 and then had to be renewed each succeeding April. We were required to have guarantors to vouch for us and we had two Chinese men to act in this capacity. When it came time for us to leave we were required to pay for an advertisement which appeared for three days in the local newspaper Kung Shang Jin Pac. This advertisement was actually made out by the local Communist authorities and followed a definite of a. It merely stated that we were leaving and that if anyone had any claim against no to report it.

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